

BYLAKOV, B. V.

"Volume 1 (Oscillations)", published by the State Publishing House of Technical-Theoretical Literature, Moscow-Leningrad 1949.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9

BYLANOV, A. I.

25515. Nivelirnaya Syyaz' Nulya Kronshtadtskogo Futshtoka S Materikom. Sbornik Nauch.—  
Tekhn. I. Proizvod. Statey Po Geodezii, Kartografii, Aeros''Yemke I Gravimetrii, VYP.  
23, 1949, s. 61-68

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9"

BYLBAS, E.V., inzh.; LOMONOSOV, Yu.M., inzh.

Research work of the technological laboratory at the Tashkent  
Excavator Plant. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 4 no.10:30-32  
G '59. (MIRA 13:2)

{Tashkent--Excavating machinery}  
{Tashkent--Engineering research}

Bylbas, V.A.

99-10-2/8

AUTHOR: Bylbas, V.A., Minister of Water Resources of the Uzbek SSR

TITLE: "Water Resources of the Uzbekskaya SSR During the Past 40 Years" (1917-1957) (Vodnoye khozyayzstvo Uzbekskoy SSR za 40 let (1917-1957))

PERIODICAL: "Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya", 1957, # 10, p 12-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Extensive new irrigation projects were built during the periods of the 1st and 2nd 5-year plans. Rapid development of irrigation projects during subsequent years was started with the building of the Bolshoy Ferganskiy canal and the Katta-Kurgansk, Urta-Tokay, Kayrak-Kum and Uch-Kzyl reservoirs. Reorganization and mechanization of irrigation systems was started in 1950 by introducing effective and scientific methods for the application of water. Among the technical improvements were the construction of modern head gates, equipping the irrigation systems with automatic control and measuring devices, reconstruction of small irrigation projects, introduction of sprinkling for cotton crops, mechanization of flooding, reducing losses from filtration and remote control. By 1956, yields of cotton crops had increased 6 fold as compared with 1913, and rank first in the world

Card 1/3

99-10-2/8

"Water Resources of the Uzbekskaya SSR During the Past 40 Years" (1917-1957)

with regard to production of raw cotton. In order to increase the quantity of water for irrigation purposes, new reservoirs were built and the capacities of existing ones were increased. Of great importance are the plans to be carried out in Central Fergana and Golodnaya Step'. It is planned to put 100,000 hectares of virgin soil and tens of thousand hectares of uncultivated land in the Fergana area under irrigation. Plans are made to irrigate within 5-6 years 200,000 hectares of virgin soil in the Golodnaya Step' and to produce from 320,000 to 340,000 tons of cotton annually. Presently under construction are the Tuya-Buguz and the Tshim-Kurgan reservoirs. Planned are the building of the Yuzhno-Sukhan, the Chardarin, the Charvak and the Turk reservoirs. Large irrigation and melioration projects are being carried out in the Andizhan territory on the formerly swampy plateaus Sary-Suysk, Sary-Dzhugun, Ulugnar and eastern Yaz-Yavan. Settlements, roads, bridges, schools and hospitals are under construction, parallel with the efforts made to increase the yields of the various crops.

Card 2/3

99-10-2/8

"Water Resources of the Uzbekskaya SSR During the Past 40 Years" (1917-1957)

The article contains 19 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Ministry of Water Resources of the Uzbekskaya SSR (Ministerstvo vodnogo khozyaystva Uzbekskoy SSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BYLBAS, V.A.

The Great Fergana Canal. Gidr.i mel. 12 no.2:10-15 F '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)  
1. Ministr vodnogo khozyaystva UzSSR.  
(Fergana Canal, Great)

S/065/63/000/002/001/008  
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V.I., Tishkova, V.N., Amar, Sh.,  
Byl'chinskaya, M.

TITLE: Preparation of synthetic lubricating oils of the type  
of complex esters of mono- and dicarboxylic acids

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.2, 1963,  
15-20

TEXT: Adipic and sebacic acids were esterified at 120 to 140°C with isoamyl-n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, n-nonyl, and n-decyl alcohols, using cation exchanger KY-2 (KU-2) as catalyst (16% wt of the acids). Anion-exchanger AB-17 (AV-17) was used after the esterification to remove residual acids from the esters. To minimize the formation of acid esters (half esters) an excess of the alcohols (25 to 50% theoretical) was used. An ester of technical C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> fatty acids with pentaerythritol was also prepared. The yields for all the esters ranged from 92.5 to 99.3%. Di-2-ethylhexylsebacate, di-2-ethylhexyladipate and diisoamyladipate had setting points of less than -60°C and may be suitable as components of synthetic lubricating oils.  
Di-2-ethylhexylsebacate and the pentaerythritol ester are the most

Card 1/2

S/065/63/000/002/001/008  
E075/E436

Preparation of synthetic ...

promising esters for practical applications (viscosity at 100°C: 3.20 and 4.32 cst respectively; setting points: -60 and -65°C respectively; viscosity indices: 155 and 138 respectively). The use of ion exchangers as esterification catalysts presents many advantages over catalysts such as ZnO and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The advantages are: relatively low esterification temperature, high yields, possibility of using continuous esterification processes, ease of separation of the catalyst from the products. The catalyst can be used several times and can be regenerated easily.

There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATIONS: MINKh and GP imeni Gubkin

Card 2/2

ISAGULYANTS, V.I.; TISHKOVA, V.N.; AMAR, Sh.; BYL'CHINSKAYA, M.

Production of synthetic lubricating oils of the type of mono- and  
dicarboxylic acid esters. Khim.i tekhnopl.i masel 8 no.2:15-20  
(MIRA 16:10)  
F '63.

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti  
im. akademika Gubkina.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9

BYLDA, A. Z.

"Annual Cycle of the Development of Fruit Plants," Priroda, No.2, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9"

BYLDA, A. Z.

Altai Territory - Cherry

Growing cherries in Altai Territory. Sad i og. No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

BYLDA, A. Z. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Means of Improving the Culture  
of Cherries in Altayskiy Kray." Michurinsk, 1957. 16 pp 20 cm.  
(Min of Agriculture USSR, <sup>Fruit and Vegetable</sup> Inst im I. V. Michurin), 100  
copies (KL, 25-57, 115)

- 91 -

BYLEK BAYEVA, L. E.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology, Nervous System, T  
General Problems

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, 102163.

Author : Bylekbayeva, L. E.

Inst : ~~AS KAZSSR~~

Title : The Reflextory Influences from the Receptors of  
the Thyroid Gland on the Arterial Pressure, Res-  
piration and Lymph Circulation.

Orig Pub: Vestn. AN KazSSR, 1957, No 10, 98-103.

Abstract: Solutions of acetylcholine (1 : 10 -0.5 - 2 ml)  
and KI (1-2% solution, 0.5-4 ml) were passed  
through the blood vessels of the thyroid gland  
of narcotized adult dogs. The reflexive increase  
of blood pressure, acceleration of breathing, in-  
crease of lymph circulation were observed. The  
increase of pressure in the vessels of the gland

Card 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System.  
General Problems.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102163.

Abstract: from 120 to 240 mm of mercury column led, in majority of observations, to a decrease of blood pressure, deepening of respiration, and increase of lymph circulation. Thus, aside from the chemoreceptors, there are also baroreceptors in the vessels of thyroid gland. -- K. S. Ratner.

Card 2/2

78

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9

BYLENKO, Ya. T.

"Double-Walled Hive in Kazakhstan," Pchelovodstvo, 29, No.8, 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9"

BYLICA, Barbara, mgr.inz.; SZYMANSKI, Jan, inz.

Control of hydraulic crevices with "reper" globules marked  
by radioactive isotopes. Nafta Pol 18 no.6 Suppl.: Biuletyn  
Instytutu Naftowego 12 no.2/3:4-5 '62.

BYLLICA, Barbara, mgr inz.

Certain causes of failing to irrigate petroleum deposits in  
Poland. Nafta Pol 20 no.2:44-48 F '64.

1. Instytut Naftowy, Krakow.

38593  
S/081/62/000/010/077/085  
B166/B144

15.9.201

AUTHORS: Kopytowski, Jerzy, Grzywa, Edward, Bylica, Bożena

TITLE: Some properties of KER S 3012 styrene-butadiene rubber

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 655, abstract  
10P392 (Tworzywa wielkocząsteczkowe, v. 6, no. 6, 1961,  
178-182)

TEXT: The mastication process of KER S 3012 rubber is studied in order to select the optimum plasticity and rate of mastication and to find the optimum physico-mechanical properties of the rubber. The kinetics of heat softening depend on the initial plasticity. Mastication is quickest with a Defo plasticity of ~1400. After such rubber has been kept in store for 2-3 months the sheets stick together. Increasing the amount of talc used for powdering does not prevent this. The lower limit for absence of sticking is a Defo plasticity of 1800. When KER S 3012 is masticated it retains its elastic properties even with relatively low plasticity; but too severe mastication is not desirable and losses of elasticity increase when a product showing high initial plasticity is

Card 1/2

Some properties of KER S 3012 ...

S/081/62/000/010/077/085  
B166/B144

masticated. Through some reduction in the content of phenyl- $\beta$ -naphthyl-amine in the rubber (bringing it down to 2-3%) the mastication process can be accelerated by 30%. Blends of KER S 3012 rubber are easily prepared, the sheeting clings well to the rolls, the rubber mixes well with all the components. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BYLICKA, J.

POL.

Antibiotics of lichens. I. H. Bylicka, B. Jarosz, I. Nowicka, and W. Kunicki-Goszangska. *Acta Microbiol. Polon.* 1, 185-92 (1952).—Alk. and neutral eq. exts. of lichens had no antibiotic activity. Exts. made with phosphate buffer at pH 7.4 or with 0.1N HCl of 33 species of *Usnea*, *Parmelia*, *Cladonia*, *Lobaria*, *Cetraria*, *Physcia*, *Evernia*, and *Xanthoria* inhibited growth of *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and a saprophytic *Afzeobacterium*. The activity of the exts. was in general weak; its selectivity depended more on the method of extn. than on the species of lichen. The antibacterial action of the exts. was not correlated with their usnic and salicic acid contents. B. A.

Separation of the isomeric nicotinic acids. I. Wojciech Strydomawski, Andrzej Wysocki, and Zygmunt Liski  
Chiv. Warszawa, Poland, 1953, p. 26, 1953, Eng.  
lish summary.—It was found that the isomeric nicotinic acids form an ideal eutectic mixt. congl. about 75% of nicotinic acid. The m.p. of the eutectic is at about 205°. A graph for the eutectic mixt. of nicotinic and isonicotinic acids is given. The solv. of a mixt. of both acids in water and EtOH at various temps. was detd.; solv. curves are given. Two methods for sepg. the 2 acids are described. The first method is based on the difference of their solv. in water; the other on successive crystallization of the mixt. from water and EtOH. Sublimation and thermal decompr. of the 2 acids also was exmd., and the findings are reported.  
Edward A. Ackermann

BYLICKI, A.

U S S R .

P O L .

✓ Coal tar as origin of basic organic compounds. A. Bylicki  
(Inst. Gen. Chem., Warsaw). *Przemysl Chem.* 37, 381-8  
(1953) (English summary).—Obtaining of PhNH<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>2</sub>-  
CH)<sub>2</sub>NH, and C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, and their derivatives as well as hy-  
drogenated products has been discussed. 25 references. *BU*

BYLICKI, A.

VJ

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 8  
Apr. 25, 1954  
Organic Chemistry

*VJ*

Preparation of nicotinic acids from the picoline bases of coal tar. A. Bylicki and Z. Bylicki. *Prace Państwowej Nauk.-Badańczej Ministerstwa Przemysłu Chem. 1952, No. 2, 3-37* (English summary).—Fractional dist. of pyridine bases obtained from coal tar gave the so-called 3°-fraction, b. 142-5°, contg. 3-picoline (I), 4-picoline (II), and 2,6-lutidine (III). These were partially septd. by successive crystn. of their HCl salts according to Świętosławski and Anderson [U.S. Pat. 2,470,116, C.A. 43, 5226h; *Przemysł Chem.* 29, 591 (1950)], in which III.HCl was crystd. out first and removed and then enough II.HCl was crystd. and removed to leave only the eutectic mixt. of 80% I.HCl and 20% II.HCl. The 3°-fraction (1000 g.) gave 420.1 g. III, 255.5 g. II, and 205.0 g. I; the loss was 50.4 g. II was oxidized by Corson's method (C.A. 43, 3825c) to isonicotinic acid (IV), m. 312° (from water; then EtOH). A study of mixts. of IV and C.P. nicotinic acid (V), m. 215°, showed an ideal 2-component eutectic system, the eutectic mixt. m. 203° and contg. 75% V. Sublimation studies of mixts. of IV and V between 70° and 220° revealed considerable lowering of the sublimation temp. of IV in mixts. with V, and consequent failure of sepn. of the acids by steam distn. or by fractional sublimation. The solv. of both acids and their mixts. in water and in EtOH was studied. In water, between 0° and 170° (in sealed tube), a min. solv. of V with respect to IV was found at 35-40°. In 97% EtOH, between 0° and 90°, the relative solv. of both acids was lower for the mixt. than for the pure acids and was little affected by temp. Two methods for the isolation of the acids from their eutectic mixt. were devised: (1) by crystn. from water at alternating temps., removing V at 75-85° and IV at 100° and above; (2) by alternate crystn. from water at 35-40° (V) and from EtOH at 70° (IV). The eutectic mixt. was also septd. on the basis of the unstable equil. states in the supersatd. and unsatd. solns. in the presence of solid phases. Two methods were worked out to by-pass the eutectic point: (1) in the system IV-water-V, V is crystd. much faster than IV from water; a mixt. of the acids dissolved in water at 75-85° was cooled to 40°, where V was isolated by rapid crystn. after seeding with crystals of pure V, and IV.

(over)

B4-2K, H.

✓ 4169

608.730.38

Bylicki A., Rostańska D., Wnęk M. Investigation of the Method of Drawing up a Balance of Organic Bases from Coke By-Products.

„Z badań nad metodą bilansu zasad organicznych z produktów koksoowania”. Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 16, 1955, pp. 565–571, 2 figs., 5 tabs.

Presents the results of work on methods of drawing up a balance of pyridine bases in coke by-products. A description is given of methods: 1) of determining in raw bases from oil far the content of narrow fractions by distillation connected with cryoscopic determinations of the temperatures of the disappearance of crystals of unhydrated hydrochlorides; and 2) of detailed analysis of the composition of the fraction of pyridine bases by determining the content of individual isomers by fractional crystallisation of their hydrochloric salts. The total composition of pyridine bases in an average sample of Polish coal tar, in its distillates and in an average sample of raw benzene is given.

3  
*Chem*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9

Bylicki, A.

3191. ORGANIC BASES FROM COKE BY-PRODUCTS AS IUM MATERIALS FOR NICOTINIC ACID PRODUCTION. Bylicki, A. (Przeg. Chem. (Chem. Ind., Warsaw), 1955, vol. 11, 571-574).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9"

*Bielicki, A.*

✓ Preparation of pyridinecarboxylic acids from coal tar pyridine bases. III. A. Bielicki (Roczn. Chem., 1955, 29, 781-302).

Methods of separating nicotinic acid isomers (*ibid.*, 1952, 26, 453) have been utilized to prepare nicotinic acids by oxidation of tar base fractions containing mixtures of isoperic 3- and 4-nitropyridines. The oxidation with KMnO<sub>4</sub> of 2-picoline and 2 : 6-lutidine, and the purification of picolinic and dipicolinic (pyridine-2 : 6-dicarboxylic) acids are described. Solubility curves of picolinic, dipicolinic acid and the acid salt of K dipicolinate in water and ethanol at 0-100° are given and the results of cryometric examinations of the system picolinic acid-water (indicating the formation of hydrated compounds) are presented in graphs. It is shown that dehydrated picolinic acid forms ideal two-component eutectic systems with either nicotinic acid isomer. The process of crystallization of dipicolinic acid and its K salt during acidification, (after oxidation) is explained and a method of separating free dicarboxylic acids from mixtures with their K-salts is described. (22 references)

L.S.

*PM best*

S Y A U K M A

*Fuel*

Method of balance of organic bases in the carbonylation products. I. The determination of the contents and the composition of the pyridine bases in coal tar and in crude benzene. A. Bielicki, D. Rostafinska, and M. Wnęk (Inst. Chem. Ogowej, Warsaw). *Przemysł Chemiczny*, 34, 665-71 (1955) (English summary).—The results of detn. of pyridine bases (I) in Polish coal-tar oils, in an av. sample of coal tar and crude benzene, are given. The method of detn. of contents of fractions of I in the mixt. of crude I consisted in measuring the temps. of disappearance of crystals of hydrochlorides of the samples collected during the distn. of mixts. of I (cf. Świątowski, et al., *ibid.*, 33, 212 (1951)). The fractions of pyridine, 2-picoline, 3-picoline (342-5°), 2,4-lutidine (167-0°), and 2,4,6-collidine were isolated by distn. of I, and their contents in the above carbonylation products were detd. The contents of following isomers in the fractions of I were established by fractional crystn. of hydrochlorides from the free bases (cf. U.S. 2,470,116; C.I. 43, 62304; U.S. 2,519,412; C.I. 43, 10739; Rostafinska, C.I. 50, 07180): Pyridine, 2-picoline, 3-picoline, 4-picoline, 2,6-lutidine, 2,4-lutidine, 2,6 lutidine, 2,2 lutidine, with other isomers, and 2,4,6 collidine. (G. B. - 1955)

3

7

Kinetics of decarboxylation of picolinic acid near its melting temperature. I. A. Bylicki (Inst. Chem., Univ. of Warsaw). *Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Ser. sci., Chem., geol., et geograph.*, 6, 633-5 (1958) (in English).—Rates of decarboxylation of picolinic acid (I) were detd. by measuring the vols. ( $\pm 0.2$  ml.) of CO<sub>2</sub> evolved (cf. Walton, *Z. physik. Chem.*, 47, 187 (1900)). Solid I showed no detectable decompr., although persistent heating caused a m.-p. depression from 139° to 135.5°. Decompn. of liquid I followed the 1st-order kinetic equation with the consts. 7.9, 21.6, 40.6, and  $122 \times 10^{-4}$ , at 127.6, 135.5, 140.8, and 150.0°, resp., and with the activation energy in the range of 39,200 to 40,100 cal./mole. Figures for temps. lower than the m.p. were obtained by examg. mixts. of I with slowly decomp. nicotinic acid. II. *Ibid.* 639-43.—First-order velocity consts. of 14.15, 22.1, 36.3, and  $55.3 \times 10^{-4}$  were found at 235.5 (m.p.), 242.0, 250.0, and 258.0°, resp. Activation energy was about 33.1-35.9 kcal./mole. Thus, m.p. and solid-liquid equil. at higher temps. cannot be detd. with high accuracy for nicotinic acid. J. Stecki

*Basics Raw Materials Dept.  
and of Physical Chemistry,  
PAN*

COUNTRY : Poland B-5  
CATEGORY : Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion.  
ABS. JOUR. : Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis.  
RZhKhim., No. 24 1959, No. 85354

AUTHOR : Bylicki, A.  
INST. : Polish Academy of Sciences  
TITLE : Decarboxylation Kinetics of Pyridinecarboxylic Acid. II. Decarboxylation of Melted Nicotinic Acid.  
ORIG. PUB. : Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Ser. sci. chim.,  
geol. et geogr., 1958, 6, No 10, 639-543,LVI

ABSTRACT : Decarboxylation kinetics of nicotinic acid (I) in the solid phase and in fusion at 235-258° was studied on the basis of evolution of CO<sub>2</sub>. In solid phase, reaction velocity is low. In fusion, a determination was made of energy of activation, 34.8 kcal/mole, and of velocity constant at 235°, 14.0 · 10<sup>-6</sup> minute<sup>-1</sup>. Because of the considerable velocity of decomposition, determination of melting point of I by cryometric method, and measurements of characteristics of systems comprising I, above 200°, can not yield accurate results. Communication I see RZhKhim, 1959, No 17, 60055. -- A. Revzin.

CARD:

Kinetics of decarboxylation of pyridinecarboxylic acids.  
III. Rate of decomposition of isonicotinic acid in the liquid state, investigated in mixtures with nicotinic acid and quinoline. A. Bylicki (Inst. Chem. Fiz. P. A. N., Warsaw). *Bull. Acad. polon. sci., Ser. sci. Chim., géol. et géograph.* 7, 37-42 (1959) (in English); cf. *CA* 53, 5838e.— Decarboxylation of isonicotinic acid (I) was studied by detg. the vol. of evolved CO<sub>2</sub> (*loc. cit.*). Solid I was decompd. at 250-310°; the velocity consts. for unimol. reaction, *k*, were about 5.5, 4-7, and less than  $0.1 \times 10^{-4}$  sec.<sup>-1</sup>, at 306, 300, and below 295°, resp. It increased with time and was strongly affected by impurities. For decompr. in liquid mixts. with nicotinic acid (II), *k* values were 0.8, 2.5, 3.0, and  $8.5 \times 10^{-4}$  sec.<sup>-1</sup> at 218, 235, 242, and 268°, resp.; comparison with earlier results showed that II is less stable than I. For I or II solns. in quinoline, *k* values were: 0.71 and  $3.0 \times 10^{-7}$  sec.<sup>-1</sup> at 213.8-214.3 and 231.9-232.1° (activation energy 39,000 kcal.), or 2.84, 8.30, and  $8.40 \times 10^{-7}$  sec.<sup>-1</sup> at 216.2-218.3, 232.8-233.1, and 233.0°, resp.

J.-Stecki

3  
1.-Joff(NB)

Inst. of Physical Chemistry, PAN  
Inst. of General Chemistry

BYLICKI, A.

Thermal decomposition of solid or melted pyridine-dicarboxylic acids. I. Influence of decarboxylation of pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid on the determination of its melting temperature. II. Influence of thermal decomposition of pyridine-2,4-dicarboxylic acid on the determination of its melting temperature. Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.2: 111-121 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences.  
Institute of General Chemistry, Warsaw. Presented by W.Swietoslawski.  
(Pyridinedicarboxylic acid) (Carboxyl group)

*atb*

Solid-liquid equilibria of mixtures containing pyridinecarboxylic acids. I. Binary eutectic systems of pyridinecarboxylic acids. A. Bylicki (Inst. Chem. Fiz. P.A.N., Warsaw). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Ser. VI, Chim., géol. et géograph.* 7, 239-45(1959)(in English).--M. ps. of binary mixts. were detd. and found to differ significantly from those found by Mislow (CA 42, 4439i). The following compns. (in mole % content of the 2nd component) and temps. of the eutectic points were interpolated: picolinic acid (I), m. 138.0°; isonicotinic acid (II), 5.3, 134.9°; I-nicotinic acid (III) m. 236.0°, 17.8, 126.9°; I-dipicolinic acid 6.0, 134.2°; I-isocinchomeric acid, 8.0, 113.1°; and lutidinic acid, 4.8, 130.0°. The II-III system also was studied. The systems conformed to the Swietoslawski scheme (CA 43, 8933d), i.e. the solv. curve of I was the same regardless of the 2nd component. Only the II-III system could be studied at temps. higher than about 160°, because of decarboxylation (*ibid.* 7, 37(1959)). J. Stęcki

1/21/87 (NE)

DYLICKI, A.

Distr: 4E3b/4E3d

✓ Solid-liquid equilibria in mixtures containing pyridine-carboxylic acids. II. Evaluation of melting temperatures of pure pyridine-carboxylic acids. A. Bylicki (Inst. Chem. Ogólnego, Warsaw). *Bull. Acad. polon. sci., Ser. sci. Chim., geo. et geograph.*, 7, 651-6 (1959) (in English); cf. *CA* 54, 17025d.—In the Małysiak (*Roczniki Chem.* 30, 901 (1956)) equation for a family of solv. curves,  $T/T_i = z_i^k$ , where  $z_i$  is the mole fraction of the component  $i$  at temp.  $T$ , and  $T_i$  the m.p. of pure  $i$ , the parameter  $k$  was calcd. from eutectic points of the binary systems of picolinic acid with: nicotinic, isonicotinic, dipicolinic, isocinchoneric, and lutidinic acids. It was relatively const., 0.142-0.159 ± 0.002. The m.p.s. extrapolated by this equation were —, 338, 327, 302, and 348 ± 4°, resp., thus proving all hitherto reported data to be much too low. This confirms the importance of the effects of thermal decarbonylation.

J. Stecki

5  
J.A.J.(NO)  
CN(CU)

SWIETOSLAWSKI, W.; BYLICKI, A.; JANKUN, J.

Mutual solubilities of pyridine bases in aqueous solutions of electrolytes, I. Mutual solubilities in the systems: pyridine-sodium hydroxide water and 2,6-lutidine-sodium hydroxide-water. Bul. chim. PAN 9 no.1:7-10 '61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Institute of General Chemistry, Warsaw. Presented by  
W. Swietoslawski.

(Pyridine) (Solutions) (Electrolytes) (Systems(Chemistry))  
(Solubility) (Sodium) (Hydroxides) (Lutidine)

BYLICKI, Andrzej; MALANOWSKI, Stanislaw

The balance of quinoline bases in coke-by products of bituminous coal. Przem chem 40 no.8:436-439 Ag '61.

1. Zaklad Fizykochemiczny Instytutu Chemii Ogolnej, Warszawa.

BYLICKI, Andrzej

Development prospects of new products of coal tar derivatives. Koks 8 no.5:153-158 S-0 '63.

1. Instytut Chemii Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

BYLICKI, Andrzej

Physicochemical studies on pyridine and quinoline bases  
obtained from coal-coking products and on obtaining nicotinic  
acids from them. Przem chem 42 no.12:707-711 D'63.

BYLICKI, A.; JANKUN-PINSKA, J.

Liquid-liquid equilibrium in series of ternary systems formed by pyridine bases, benzene and water. Pt.1. Bul Chim PAN 12 no.12:837-841 '64.

1. Institute of General Chemistry, Warsaw. Submitted October 7, 1964.

BYLIM, B.F.

Decreasing metal cost in manufacturing bit units. Neft.khoz.34 no.7:  
18 Jl '56. (Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies) (MIRA 9:10)

BYLINA, Anna

Cytological and histological studies on the oocytes of some hibernating spiders of the genus Clubiona. Folia morphol 22 no.1:15-24 '63.

1. Katedra Cytologii, Uniwersytet, Warszawa. Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Kraczkiewicz.

\*

HOBLER, Tadeusz; BYLINA, Andrzej; WOJTOWICZ, Waldemar

Hydraulics of the pipe tray. Chemia stoczowa B 1 no. 3:331-345 '64.

1. Institute of Chemical Engineering and Apparatus Design, Gliwice,  
of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Submitted September 15, 1963.

BYLINA, A. S.

260T26

USSR/Metallurgy - Tensile Testing 11 Jun 53

"Effect of Changes in the Rate of Stressing  
on Plastic Tension," L. I. Vasil'yev, A. S.  
Bylina, M. P. Zagrebennikova, Sib Physicotech  
Inst, Tomsk State U

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 5, pp 767-769

Describes expts for tension of Cu and Sn speci-  
mens at room temp with varied rate of loading.  
Analyzes results, presented in graphical form,  
concluding that there is significant influence  
of rate of preceding deformation on course of

260T26

further deformation and therefore a current  
value of stress. In general case, does not  
represent a single-valued function of instan-  
taneous values of deformation, its rate and  
test temp. Presented by Acad I. P. Bardin  
14 Apr 53.

BYLINA, E.A.; YEVDOKIMOV, V.B.; KOBOZEV, N.I.

Magnetic susceptibility of platinum catalysts. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2552-2556 N'62.  
(MIRA 17;5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

KUDRYAVTSEV, A.S.; SAVICH, I.A.; BYLINA, E.E.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik

Magnetic susceptibility of inner-complex compounds of nickel  
and copper with Schiff bases. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.4:864-867  
D 165. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

KUDRIAVTSEV, A.S.; SAVICH, I.A.; BYLINA, E.A.; SPITSYN, V.I.

Magnetic susceptibility of some azomethines. Vest.Mosk.un.  
Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.6:32-33 N-D '63. (MTRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 18971-63

BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3006632 S/0076/63/037/009/2138/2138

AUTHORS: Bylina, E. A.; Yevdokimov, V. B.

50

TITLE: Device for magnetic measurements in the temperature range  
110-573K

SOURCE: Zh. fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 9, 1963, 2138

TOPIC TAGS: magnetism, magnetic measurement., magnetic property

ABSTRACT: Authors describe a simple device which can be used for measuring magnetic properties in the temperature interval 110-573K without any automatic attachments. Diagram is shown in Figure 1 of the enclosure. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny<sup>y</sup> universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 15Nov62 DATE ACQ: 30Sep63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SD NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000  
Card 1/2/

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9

KUDRYAVTSEV, A.S.; BYLIKA, E.A.; SAVICH, I.A.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I.

Magnetic susceptibility of some inner-complex compounds.  
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.1:31-32 Ja-F '65.  
(MIRA 18:3)  
1. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9"

II 14438-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)  
ACC NR: AT6002500

SOURCE CODE: UR/3138/65/000/362/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Birger, N. G.; Borisov, V. S.; Bysheva, G. K.; Gol'din, L. L.; Korotkov, M. M.; Martusov, Ye. T.; Sidorenko, Z. S.; Tumanov, G. K.

ORG: none

19, 55  
TITLE: Measurement of proton momentum as a function of acceleration time on the synchrotron at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics

19, 55  
SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki. Doklady, no. 362, 1965. Izmereniye zavisimosti impul'sa protonov sinkhrotrona ITEF ot vremeni uskoreniya, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: proton beam, synchrotron, particle physics

ABSTRACT: A beam of particles emitted at an angle of 0.222 rad to the direction of incident proton was analyzed by an SP-12 magnet located 13 m from a polyethylene target. Positively charged particles deflected by this magnet at an angle of 0.262 rad reached the detector. The detector count rate was measured as a function of magnet current. The energy of elastically scattered protons was used as a basis for determining momentum. The measurements were made at four different time intervals

30  
B+1

Card 1/2

Z

L 14438-66  
ACC NR: AT6002500

from the beginning of the acceleration cycle. The following table gives the results of these measurements

Results of measurements of proton momentum  $P$   
as a function of acceleration time

$t$ in sec	$P(1 \pm \frac{\delta P}{P})^d$ in bev/c
0.404	2.20 ( $1 \pm 0.006$ )
0.408	2.25 ( $1 \pm 0.006$ )
0.813	4.45 ( $1 \pm 0.006$ )
0.817	4.49 ( $1 \pm 0.006$ )
1.176	6.35 ( $1 \pm 0.006$ )
1.420	7.64 ( $1 \pm 0.009$ )

where  $\frac{\delta P}{P}$  is the relative error in momentum determination. The experimental errors

are analyzed and the following formula is given for proton momentum as a function of acceleration time:  $P = 0.08 + 5.34 t$ . Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 000

(C)  
Card 2/2

5 (3) 5.3200, 5.2600 (4)

66424

AUTHORS: Ol'dekop, Yu. A., Sevchenko, A. N., SOV/20-128-6-29/63  
Academician AS BSSR, Zyat'kov, I. P.,  
Bylina, G. S., Yel'nitskiy, A. P.

TITLE: A New Method of Synthesizing Asymmetric Acyl Peroxides

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 6, pp 1201 - 1203  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: After giving a survey of the production methods of symmetric and asymmetric acyl peroxides ( $\text{RCOOOCOR}$ , and  $\text{RCOOOCOR}'$ , respectively) (Refs 1-5, as well as F. Juracka and R. Chromek, Ref 6), the authors put forward some details of the method mentioned in the title. When a mixture of aromatic aldehyde and acetic anhydride (1 : 3) is oxidized in the air, the asymmetric acyl peroxides are formed (see Diagram in which  $X = \text{p-CH}_3$ ,  $\text{p-CH}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{p-Cl}$ ;  $m\text{-Cl}$ ). After 3-6 hours, the yields were 53-88%. The oxidation proceeded at  $30-40^\circ$  in the presence of anhydrous sodium acetate (0.2-0.3% of all substances) or calcium carbonate (10-15%). The air-charging rate was 2.5-3 l/min. The reaction mixture was illuminated with a 75 w electric bulb. All peroxides obtained are well soluble in benzene, ether,  $\text{CCl}_4$ , chloroform, alcohol, petroleum ether, and acetic acid. They explode in an open flame. They are 2

Card 1/2

66424

**A New Method of Synthesizing Asymmetric Acyl Peroxides SOV/20-128-6-29/63**

peroxides of acetyl-p-chloro-benzoyl (I), acetyl-p-methyl-benzoyl (II), acetyl-m-chloro-benzoyl (III), and acetyl-p-methoxy-benzoyl (IV). Figure 1 shows their infrared spectra. The positions of the maxima of the 3 bands agree in (I) and (II), while they are shifted toward higher frequencies in (III), and in the direction of lower frequencies in (IV). Evidently, these bands are due to the oscillations of a benzene ring having a substituent. The results of a further analysis of the said spectra agree with the data of reference 9. Figure 2 shows ultraviolet spectra of 0.01 m.-solutions in  $\text{CCl}_4$  of the substances produced in the range of 233-305  $\mu\text{m}$ . The analysis of these spectra is continued in a further paper by the authors. Finally, acetyl-2,4-dimethyl-benzoyl peroxide was produced, and the oxidation of benzaldehyde in propionic anhydride was studied. Investigations of other aldehydes and acid anhydrides in this reaction are being carried on. There are 2 figures and 9 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Beloruskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussia State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1959  
Card 2/2

4

S/031/62/000/003/005/090  
3151/3144

AUTHORS: Ol'dekop, Yu. A., Sevchenko, A. N., Zyat'kov, I. P.,  
Bylina, G. S., Yel'nitskiy, A. P.

TITLE: Unsymmetrical diacyl peroxides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 17, abstract  
3B91 (Sb. nauchn. rabot. Inst. fiz.-organ. khimii AN BSSR,  
no. 8, 1960, 13 - 18)

TEXT: Peroxides of acetyl-n-chlorobenzoyl (I), acetyl-n-methyl-benzoyl  
(II), acetyl-m-chlorobenzoyl (III), acetyl n-methoxy benzoyl (IV), acetyl-  
o-methyl-benzoyl (V), acetyl 2,4-dimethyl-benzoyl (VI), and propionyl-  
benzoyl (VII) are obtained. A mixture of an aromatic aldehyde and an acid  
anhydride (1 : 3) is oxidized at 30 - 40° in the presence of anhydrous Na  
acetate (0.2 - 0.3% by weight of the sampled substances) or of Ca carbonate  
(10 - 15%) with air admitted at a rate of 2.5 - 3 liters/min. The reaction  
is carried out in diffuse daylight or in illumination from an incandescent  
lamp of 50 - 75 w. for 3 - 6 hr. The product obtained is decanted with  
water or treated (in special cases) with  $\text{HNO}_3$ . The peroxide separating out

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/003/005/090

B151/B144

Unsymmetrical diacyl peroxides

is washed with water, a solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , and then again with water and dried. I, m.p.  $49.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; II, m.p.  $65 - 65.6^\circ\text{C}$ ; III, m.p.  $53 - 54^\circ\text{C}$ ; IV, m.p.  $59.5^\circ\text{C}$ ; V, solidification temperature  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $d_4^{20} 1.1620$ ;  $n_4^{20} D 1.5126$ ; VI, solidification temperature  $-7$  to  $-9^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $d_4^{20} 1.1370$ ;  $n_4^{20} D 1.5216$ ; VII, solidification temperature  $-2^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $d_4^{20} 1.1530$ ;  $n_4^{20} D 1.5097$ . IR and UV absorption spectra of V-VII are obtained.

The spectra of substances I - IV were obtained previously (RZhKhim, 1960, no. 10, 38647). In the region of

$1750 - 1840 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  of the IR spectra, two bands are found belonging to the stretching vibrations of the  $\text{C} = \text{O}$  group. An interpretation is given for several other bands found in the spectra of I - IV. In the UV absorption spectra of V and VII, an intense absorption band is observed with maxima at  $239$  and  $255 \text{ m}\mu$ . VII also absorbs at  $275$  and  $285 \text{ m}\mu$ . In the spectrum of V, these bands are only very weakly developed. In the region above  $300 \text{ m}\mu$  all the substances studied were transparent. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

OL'DEKOP, Yu.A.; SEVCHENKO, A.N.; ZYAT'KOV, I.P.; BYLINA, G.S.; YEL'NITSKIY,  
A.P.

Diacyl peroxides. Part 1: Synthesis and properties of nonsymmetric  
diacyl peroxides. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.9:2904-2910 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.  
(Peroxides)

S/048/63/027/001/017/043  
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Sevchenko, A. N., Ol'dekop, Yu. A., Zyat'kov, I. P., and  
Bylina, G. S.

TITLE: Use of vibrational spectra for the investigation of the  
reaction mechanism of auto-oxidation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya,  
v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 41-44

TEXT: In a spectrophotometer MKC-14 (IKS-14), the infrared absorption spectrum of a reaction mixture of benzaldehyde and  $\text{CCl}_4$  was recorded during consecutive stages of the reaction in the range  $700\text{-}2000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . After the end of the auto-oxidation, the absorption bands of a residue of non-oxidized benzaldehyde and of perbenzoic and benzoic acid were found, but no evidence for the presence of any other intermediate products. During the reaction, however, bands with maxima appear at  $852 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1255 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which belong to neither perbenzoic nor benzoic acid. It is assumed that these new bands belong to some unstable intermediate product

Card 1/2

Use of vibrational spectra for the ...

S/048/63/027/001/017/043  
B163/B180

preceding the perbenzoic acid. This paper was presented at the 14th Conference on Spectroscopy in Gor'kiy, July 5-12, 1961. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gos. universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

Card 2/2

SEVCHENKO, A. N.; OL'DEKOP, Yu. A.; ZYAT'KOV, I. P.; BYLINA, G. S.

Use of vibration spectra in studying the mechanism underlying  
self-oxidation reactions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.1:  
41-44 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina.

(Molecular spectra) (Oxidation)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040926

S/0250/64/008/005/0316/0320

AUTHORS: Ol'dekop, Yu. A.; Bykina, G. S.

TITLE: The initiation of styrene polymerization by homologs and substitutes of acetylbenzoylperoxide (Presented by Academician N. F. Yermolenko)

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady\*, v. 8, no. 5, 1964, 316-320

TOPIC TAGS: styrene polymerization, acetylbenzoylperoxide polymerization initiator, acetylbenzoylperoxide homolog initiator, acetylbenzoylperoxide substitute initiator, ortho substituted acetylbenzoylperoxide, meta substituted acetylbenzoylperoxide, para substituted acetylbenzoylperoxide, styrene polymerization rate, polymerization activation energy, Hammett equation

ABSTRACT: The initiation activity of 18 acetylbenzoylperoxides on block polymerization of styrene was studied. The polymerization rate, determined dilatometrically, was used as a criterion of initiation activity at 60, 70, and 80°C in the presence of 0.015 mole/liter of the initiator. It was found that the polymerization rate increased with temperature, and that the substitutions in the ortho position in the benzene ring had an enhancing effect on the polymerization rate of styrene. This was true regardless of whether the substitute was chlorine, bromine,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040926

a methoxy, or acetoxy group. The substitution of electron-acceptor substances in meta and para positions showed an inhibiting effect on the polymerization rate of styrene, while electron-donor substitutes enhanced it (but to a lesser degree than ortho-substituted acetylbenzoylperoxides). The effect of substituting in meta and para position on the performance of acetylbenzoylperoxide as initiator correlated well with Hammett's equation. It was found that extending the length of the hydrocarbon chain in benzoylperoxides caused a gradual lowering of their initiation activity. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 charts.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina  
(Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 020

Card 2/2

L 11359-35 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T PC-4/Pr-4 AM  
ACCESSION NR: AP4045427

S/0100/64/006/009/1617/1623

AUTHOR: Ol'dekop, Yu. A.; By\*lina, G. S

TITLE: Investigations in the field of acyl peroxides. VI. The initiating activity of <sup>B</sup> asymmetrical diacyl peroxides in styrene polymerization without a solvent

SOURCE: Vy\*skomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 9, 1964, 1617-1623

TOPIC TAGS: bulk polymerization, styrene polymerization, polymerization initiator, acyl peroxide initiator, asymmetrical diacyl peroxide

ABSTRACT: The initiating activity of benzoyl, acetylbenzoyl, acetyl-ortho-(meta and para)-chlorobenzoyl, acetyl-ortho-(meta and para)-bromobenzoyl, acetyl-meta-(para)-methylbenzoyl, acetyl-2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl, acetyl-ortho-(para)-methoxybenzoyl, acetyl-ortho-acetoxybenzoyl, acetyl-para-phenylbenzoyl, acetyl-meta-nitrobenzoyl, monochloroacetylbenzoyl, propionylbenzoyl, butyrylbenzoyl, isovalerylbenzoyl, and acetylhexahydrobenzoyl peroxides was determined in a study of styrene polymerization without a solvent and in the absence of air. Air was removed from the monomer by repeated vacuum freezing and thawing of the solution of peroxide in the monomer, with subsequent aeration of the mass with purified nitrogen. The polymerization rate at 60, 70 and 80°C, the constants of initiation, the apparent polymerization activation energy

Cord 1/2

L 11359-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045427

and the apparent initiation activation energy, compared with those for benzoyl peroxide, were used to evaluate the initiating effect. On the basis of the  $R_{p50}$  values (the rate of initiated polymerization at 60°C) of  $0.506 - 2.95 \times 10^{-4}$  mol./liter·sec., all the tested peroxides except acetyl-m-nitrobenzoyl peroxide ( $R_{p50} = 0.276 \times 10^{-4}$  mol./liter·sec.) were found to be superior to benzoyl peroxide ( $R_{p50} = 0.492 \times 10^{-4}$ ) as polymerization initiators. The behavior of the m- and p-substituted acetylbenzoyl peroxides was found to follow the Hammett law. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Byelorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina  
(Byelorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 19 Oct 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

OL'DEKOP, Yu.A.; BYLINA, G.S.; GRAKOVICH, L.K.; BULOYCHIK, Zh.I.; TEYF, Zh.D.

Acyl peroxides. Part 7: Synthesis of asymmetrical diacyl peroxides of aliphatic and hexahydroaralyphatic series. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.1:82-86 Ja '65.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina.

BYLINA, J.

BYLINA, J. How does a groats winnowing machine work? p. 16. Vol. 7,  
no. 11, Nov. 1956. GOSPODARKA ZBOZOWA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (FEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

BYLINA, Jadwiga

Analysis of cases of pre-invasive cancer of the cervix uteri  
treated by conization with special reference to our surgical  
method. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.1a63-70 Ja '65

l. Z Instytutu Onkologii, Oddział w Gliwicach (Dyrektor: dr.  
med. J. Świecki).

BYLINA, Jadwiga; WOLYNSKA, Maria

Radical procedure in the treatment of pre-invasive cancer of  
the cervix. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.9:1025-1032 S '65.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii Oddzial w Gliwicach (Dyrektor: dr. med.  
J. Swiecki).

BYLINYAK, S.

Economic development of Burma and state finance. Fin.SSSR 38 no.2:44-51  
(MIRA 17:2)  
F '64.

BYLINA, Jankina

Management of pregnancy complicated by asymptomatic cervical cancer.  
Gisz. Pol. 35 no.2:211-217 Mr-ko 162.

J. Z. Instytutu Onkologiczno-Genitalnego w Gliwicach (Prezident: dr.  
med. J. Świecki).

BYLINA, Jadwiga (Gliwice, ul. Lellka 34 m. 4)

Causes of erroneous diagnosis of cancer in early stages of uterine myoma. Gin. polska 28 no.5:513-518 Sept-Oct 57.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Gliwicach. Dyrektor: dr med. J. Świecki.  
(LEIOMYOMA, differ. diag.

invasive cancer of uterus, differentiation from early stage of leiomyoma, causes of diag. error (Pol))

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS, differ. diag.

leiomyoma in early stages, differentiation from invasive cancer, causes of diag. error (Pol))

BYLINA, Jadwiga

Remote results of electroconization in the treatment of patients  
with pre-invasive cancer of the cervix uteri. Ginek. Pol. 35  
no. 5:680-696 S-0 '64

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Gliwicach (Dyrektora dr. med.  
J. Świecki).

BYLINA, Stanislaw

Cancer of the colon spreading to the abdominal wall. Polski  
przegl. chir. 28 no.8:789-795 Aug 56.

1. Leszno, Szpital Powiatowy.  
(ABDOMINAL WALL, neoplasms,  
spreading from colon (Pol))  
(COLON, neoplasms,  
spreading to abdom. wall (Pol))

BYLINKIN, I.G., inzhener; MAYZEL'S, P.B., inzhener; PODKOPAYEV, N.F., inzhener.

Automatic regulation of gas consumption in heating boilers. Gor.Khoz.Mosk.  
25 no.7:27-32 J1 '51. (MLRA 6:11)

(Boilers) (Automatic control)

BYLINKIN, I.G.

SMEKALIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich, dotsent [deceased]; SHORIN, S.N., professor,  
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; BYLINKIN, I., dotsent,  
nauchnyy redaktor; GUSEV, Yu.L., redaktor; MEDV... K.Ya.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gas supply] Gazosnabzhenie. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i  
arkhit. Pt.1. [Production of gas and its technological properties]  
Proizvodstvo gaza i ego tekhnologicheskie svoistva. 1955. 223 p.  
(Gas manufacture and works) (MLRA 8:3)

HYLINKIN, N.

All workers should benefit from progressive experience.  
Prof. "tekhn. obr." 18 no. 12:29 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nachal'nik ot dela tekhnicheskogo obucheniya kadrov  
kombinata "Pechenganikel".  
(Vocational education)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9

SYLINKIN, N., podpolkovnik

Controlling the work of stereoscope operators. Voen.vest. 39 no.4:  
64-68 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Range finding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000307920010-9"

BYLINKIN, N.P.

New achievements in Soviet architecture. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 24 no.3:  
6-12 Mr '50. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii arkhitektury SSSR.  
(Moscow--Subways) (Subways--Moscow)

BYLINKIN, N.P.

BARANOV, N.V., red.; BURGMAN, V.V., red.; BURENIN, V.A., red.; BYLINKIN, N.P., red.; GALKIN, Ya.G., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, G.V., red.; OVSYANKIN, V.I., red.; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., red.; STRELETSKIY, N.S., red.; YARALOV, Yu.S., red.; BARSKOV, I.M., spetsial'nyy red.; FRIDBERG, G.V., inzh., red. izd-va.

[Construction in the U.S.S.R., 1917--1957; proceedings of the third session of the Academy of Construction and Architecture of the U.S.S.R. commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution] Stroitel'stvo v SSSR, 1917-1957; trudy III sessii Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, posviashchennoi 40-iy godovshchine Velikoi Oktiabr'skoi sotsialisticheskoi revoliutsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 750 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Baranov).
3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. (for Burgman, Bylinkin). 4. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR i deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Streletskiy)

(Construction industry) (Architecture)

OVSYANKIN, V.I., otv.red.; BELYAKOV, A.A., red.; BYLINKIN, N.P., red.;  
VLASOV, A.V., red.; GALKIN, Ya.G., red.; LIFATOV, A.P., red.;  
RUBANENKO, B.R., red.; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., red.; CHERNOV, T.P.,  
red.; KHOLIN, N.A., red.; UDOD, V.Ya., red.izd-va; GILENSEN,  
P.G., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the 5th session of the Academy of Construction  
and Architecture on problems in introducing industrial building  
methods, 17-19 December 1959] Trudy V sessii Akademii stroi-  
tel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR po voprosam industrializatsii stroi-  
tel'stva, 17-19 dekabria 1959 g. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po  
stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 743 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. 2. Deystvi-  
tel'nyye chleny Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for  
Ovsyankin, Belyakov, Vlasov, Lifatov, Rubsenenko, Skramtayev,  
Chernov, Kholin).

(Precast concrete construction)

BARSKOV, I.M., red.; BYLINKIN, N.P., red.; MAKASHEV, S.D., red.; SVETLICHNYY, B.Ye., red.; MOROZOVA, G.V., red.izd-va; PAVLENKO, M.V., red.izd-va; GILENSEN, P.G., tekhn.red.; RYAZANOV, P.Ye., tekhn.red.

[All-Union Conference on Urban Development] Vsesoiuznoe soveshchaniye po gradostroitel'stvu. Sokrashchennyi stenograficheskii otchet. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materisiam, 1960. 507 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po gradostroitel'stvu. Moscow, 1960.  
(City planning--Congresses)  
(Construction industry--Congresses)

BYLINKIN, N.P.

The most important research carried out by the Academy in 1960.  
Iss. ASIA no.1:3-11 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury  
SSSR.  
(Building research)

BYLINKIN, N.P.

The science of building and architecture in 1961. Izv. ASiA  
no.1:38-47 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury  
SSSR.

(Construction industry) (Architecture)

L 08385-67 EWT(1) <sup>WW</sup>  
ACC NR: AP6032508 (✓) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0075/0075

INVENTOR: Bylinkin, N. S.; Orlov, Yu. V.

*33  
B*

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrometric device. Class 42, No. 185506

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966,  
75

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, remote control system, hydrometeorology,  
acoustoelectric transducer, hydrometric device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate describes a hydrometric device having:  
1) a hydrometric load with a current flow meter in the form of a propeller, and  
surface and bottom contacts, 2) a system of cables attached to shore supports,  
3) reel winches driven by an electric motor, and 4) a control panel. Signals are  
transmitted from several sensors to the panel, by remote control, via a single  
core cable, using an electric circuit equipped with an acoustic frequency current  
generator connected to a two-diode phased current divider, whose diodes are part  
of the relay circuit. [Translation]

SUB CODE: 08, 13/

Card 1/1 Ls

UDC: 532.57

BYLINKIN, Petr Petrovich; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.Ye., redaktor; PETROPOLO'SKAYA,  
N.Ye., redaktor; SHCHERBAKOV, A.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collective creativity; how we increase labor productivity]  
Kollektivnoe tvorchestvo; kak my povyshаем proizvoditel'nost' turda.  
[Kuibyshev] Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 16 p. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Starshiy master zavoda KATEK (for Bylinkin)  
(Machinery industry)

BYLINKIN, Petr Petrovich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., redaktor; KIRSANOV, N.A.,  
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Our common concern] Nashe obshchее delo. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS  
Profizdat, 1956. 49 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Starshiy master kuybyshevskogo ordena Lenina zavoda KATEK  
(for Bylinkin)  
(Efficiency, Industrial)

SHIN, P.V., agronom po zashchite rasteniy; BYL'KIN, V.A., agronom po zashchity rasteniy; ROSTOVTSEVA, T.P.; SOKOLOV, A.G.

For the good of man! Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.9:  
1-2 S '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Sekretar' partorganizatsii Kolomenskogo otdeleniya Vsesoyuznogo ob'yedineniya Soveta Ministrov SSSR po prodazhe sel'skokhozyaystvennoy tekhniki, zapasnykh chastej, mineral'nykh udobrenij i drugikh material'no-tehnicheskikh sredstv, organizatsii remonta i ispol'zovaniya mashin v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh (for Byl'kin).
2. Nachal'nik Golovnogo spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro (for Rostovtseva).
3. Rayonnyy inzhener Moskovskoy oblastnoy stantsii zashchity zelenykh rasazhdenij, Noginskiy rayon (for Sokolov).

(Plants, Protection of)

ByLINKIN, V.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

569

Bylinkin, V.S.

Progressivnaya tekhnologiya izgotovleniya pokovok tipa flantsev na molotakh svobodnoy kovki (Advanced Technology of Manufacturing Flanged forgings Using Smith-forging Hammers) Leningrad, 1955. 9 p. (Series: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tehnicheskoy propagandy. Informatiionno-tehnicheskiy listok, No. 76 /764/) 7,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tehnicheskoy propagandy, and Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii.

Ed.: Chuloshnikova, Ye.P. Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Freger, D.P.

PURPOSE: This short pamphlet is intended for design engineers in machine building using annular forged parts, and also engineers in forging shops.

Card 1/2

Advanced Technology of (Cont.)

569

COVERAGE: The author discusses briefly the various advanced forging techniques for annular and flanged parts, crank shafts, hooks etc. The proper sequence of forging and the use of different dies is illustrated and explained. In conclusion it is stated that the application of these advanced and novel methods helps to simplify the forging process, boost the production, and to reduce costs. There are three Soviet references. There is no table of contents and no chapter headings are given.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

G0/1sb  
29 August 1958

Card 2/2

BYLINKINA, A.A.; D'YAKOVA, N.P.; KISELEVA, I.B.

Bathophenanthroline. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i prepar.  
no.6:46-48 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh  
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

KOCHETKOVA, S.A.; BYLINKINA, A.A.; D'YAKOVA, N.P.

4-Phenyl-8-nitroquinoline. Met. poluch. khim. reak.  
i prepar. no.6:48-50 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh  
reaktivov i osobu chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

BYLINKINA, A.A.; D'YAKOVA, N.P.

4-Phenyl-8-aminoquinoline. Met. poluch. khim. reak. i  
prepar. no.6:50-51 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistiyh khimicheskikh  
veshchestv.

BYLINKINA, A.A.

USSR/General Biology - General Hydrobiology.

B-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1953, 19144

Author : Bylinkina, A.A.

Inst : -

Title : Microflora and Fauna of Waters in the Surface Outflow of Takyry.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Takyry Zap. Turkmenii i puti ikh s.-kh. osvoeniye. M., AN SSSR, 1956, 86-90

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

BYLINKINA, A.A.

Method for determining artificial radioisotopes in surface waters.  
Lab.delo 6 [i.e.4] no.4:41-45 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR, Moskva:  
(WATER--CONTAMINATION)  
(RADIOACTIVITY--MEASUREMENT)

DRACHEV, S.M., prof.; RAZUMOV, A.S.; SKOPINTSEV, B.A.; KABANOV, N.M.;  
BRUYEVICH, S.V.; SOSUNOVA, I.N.; GOLUBEVA, M.T.; BRUK, Ye.S.;  
MOGILEVSKIY, Ya.A.; RUFPEL', M.A.; KORSH, L.Ie.; ANOKHIN, V.L.;  
BYLINKINA, A.A.; MEL'NIKOV, Ye.B., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,  
tekhn.red.

[Methods of studying waters from the point of view of sanitation]  
Priemy sanitarnogo izucheniia vodoemov. Pod red. S.M.Dracheva.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 354 p.

(Water--Analysis)

(MIRA 13:11)

DRACHEV, S.M.; BYLINKINA, A.A.

Pollution of reservoir surfaces by radioactive substances. Med.  
rad. 5 no. 6:54-58 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(WATER--POLLUTION) (RADIOISOTOPES)

DRACHEV, S.M., prof.; VERTEBNAYA, P.I.; IZYUROVA, A.I.; KABANOV, N.M.;  
KOLTUNOVA, A.S.; BYLINKINA, A.A.; IZMEROV, N.F., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA,  
Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Sanitation problems of the supply and utilization of water in arid  
districts]Gigienicheskie voprosy khoziaistvenno-pit'evogo vodosnab-  
zheniya i vodopol'zovaniia v zasushliykh raionakh. Moskva, Medgiz,  
1961. 206 p.

(Water supply)

GUBAR<sup>1</sup>, M.A.; KORSH, L.Ye. KABANOV, N.M.; VOROB'YEVA, R.V.; GASILINA, M.M.; DZHUMAYEV, K.D.; IVANTSOV, K.F.; OVEZOV, A.O. Prinimali uchastiye:  
BYLINKINA, A.A.; YELAKHOVSKAYA, N.P.; LISICHKINA, T.I.

Hygienic characteristics of economical drinking water sources  
in districts of the Murgab Oasis. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.5:28-32 (41)  
May '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(OASIS REGION—DRINKING WATER)

DRACHEV, S.M.; BYLINKINA, A.A.; SOSUNOVA, I.N.

Significance of surface adsorption phenomena in the self-purification of bodies of water. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 14:66-73 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N. Sysina AMN SSSR, Moskva.

DRACHEV, Sergey Mikhaylovich. Prinimala uchastiye BYLINEHA, A.A.

[Control of the pollution of rivers, lakes and reservoirs by industrial and domestic wastes] Bor'ba s zas-  
riazneniem rek, ozer i vodokhranilishch promyshlennymi  
i bytovymi stokami. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 273 p.  
(ELKA 18:1)

BYLINKINA, I. N.

BYLINKINA, I. N. - "Shoot formation and the rhythm of seasonal development of plants in the Issyk-Kul' Basin." Moscow, 1955. Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni J. P. Potemkin. (Dissertations for degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SC: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1956. Moscow.

BYLINKINA, O.L.

Effect of saturation irrigation and cultivation practices on the dynamics of microflora in the Chernozems of Azov region. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.7:142-147 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mikrobiologii Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.  
(AZOV REGION—SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)  
(AZOV REGION—IRRIGATION FARMING)